

Newport

Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume XC.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

Number 4,678.

Poetry.

SELECTED TALES.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

WHO IS KRIS KRINGLE?

The following lines were written by Emma, on revising the scene described by her in our last, after an absence of twelve months, when she discovered the large rock, which top'd the cliff, had been thrown from its ancient seat, to the great detriment of this ancient spot.

IMPROMTU.

Oh ! say what fragrant dair'd approach this shade,
This solemn Grove with impious steps invade,
Dared venture where these rocks tremendous frown,
And rob this hoary Monarch of his crown ?

Did not the promised sport repel

When from this height his ancient honor's fell ?

Yes, for the muse who first these beauties sung,

Who first the Lyre upon these borders strung,

Saw what amazement seized thy hasty soul,

When through these scenes the dire report was spread,

This awe-struck forest, baw'd his listing head,

The trees stood motionless ; thy placid wave

Oh ! Pettiquassett ! learned for once to rave,

On thy shores where purest waters flow

Then ran the thick unsettled streams of woe,

The bending shrouded forth a hollow groan

And rocks re-edging joined the general moan,

Thy ocean heard the unwelcome sound—

And rolled his waves indignant to the ground.

Thy Emma, who in all thy sorrows shares

Enjoys thy welfare and partakes thy cares

Who sorrowing sees thy matchless charms decline

Join for this loss her sad regret with thine.

EMMA.

POET JUDITH, 8th m. 1788.

SHE IS THINE.

She is thine—the word is spoken ;
Hand to hand and heart to heart !
Though all other ties are broken,
Time these bonds shall never part.
Thou hast taken her in gladness,
From the altar's holy shrine ;
Oh, remember in her sadness,
She is thine, and only thine !
In so fair a temple never,
Aught of ill can hope to come ;
Good will strive, and striving ever,
Make so pure a shrine its home !
Each the other's love possessing,
Say what care should cloud that brow ;
She will be to thee a blessing,
And a shield to her thou art !

AGRICULTURE.

RAISING GEESE.—A goose is more easily raised than any other domestic bird of our experience. Here is the simple course to breed, moderately well all winter with a mixture of grain and boiled roots. Provide a warm, dry, well sheltered place for sitting ; and when the goose is on the nest give her regular daily food, principally of cooked vegetables, lest she grow costive, and plenty of fresh, clean water. When sitting, a goose does not eat or drink so much as ordinarily. If she inclines to come off the nest, let her do so, and even let her go to the water, and swim and dive to her heart's content. She is only taking a necessary ablution ; and as to the idea that she will get wet and chill the eggs on her return, it is nonsense. Whoever saw moisture adhere to the feathers of a well fed, healthy goose ?

After the goslings are hatched, let them run with the goose on grass, but be careful that they are not exposed to wet, the first week of their existence ; after that there is little danger, unless the rain be particularly cold and enduring. With a small allowance of boiled vegetables, mush or oats, the flock will do well the first fortnight ; after that they will subsist almost entirely on grass and in the water. In the fall, feed well with boiled vegetables and grain, and they will soon be sufficiently fattened for the market.

In order to guard against rats, minks, weasels, and other vermin, the goslings should be penned every night, till nearly half grown, within a light board or iron wire fence, (the latter is much the best,) about three feet high. Be particularly careful there is no hole in or under the fence, that a rat or weasel can crawl through ; and the fence must be so constructed that they cannot climb over it.

CATTLE AND HOGS.—In a conversation a few days ago with a gentleman stock raiser in Kentucky, he gave us some items that were new to us, and we publish them for the benefit of our country readers. He says, if horses, cattle, or sheep, are permitted to run where hogs have been fed on green corn-stalks, they will eat the chews of the stalks left by the hogs, and it will quickly kill them. The stalk, when once masticated by the hog, and left to dry upon the ground, loses every particle of the quality which makes it digestible, and when swallowed in any quantity, forms itself into a globular mass in the stomach of the animal, and obstructs the passage of other food, and the consequence is death.—We lay this before our readers, in order that they may read, remember, and profit by it. It may be as well to state, that the above has been proven by post-mortem examinations of horses, cattle, and sheep.

Thus I put aside their enquiries, and hurried them off to bed.

" Now go to sleep right quickly," said I, after they were snugly under their warm blankets and comforts; and to-morrow morning be up bright and early."

And so I left them to their peaceful slumbers.

An hour it was, or more, ere Mr Smith returned, with his pockets well laden. I was in the parlor, where we had placed the Christmas-tree, engaged in decorating it with rosettes, sugar toys, and the like.—At this work I had been some fifteen or twenty minutes and had I will own become a little nervous. My domestic had gone out, and I was alone in the house.—Once or twice, as I sat in the silent room, I imagined that I heard a movement in the one adjoining. And several times I was sure that my ear detected something like smothered breathing of a man."

The thought made me shudder. I was afraid to move from where I sat. What a relief when I heard my husband's key in the door, followed by the sound of his well-known tread in the passage ! My fears vanished in a moment.

As Mr. Smith stood near me, in the act of unloading his pockets, he bent close to my ear and whispered—

" Will is under the table. I caught a glance of his bright eyes, just now."

" Why, don't you know ?" said I, smiling.

" No, mamma. Who is he ?"

" Why, he is—he is—Kriss Kringle."

" Oh, mamma ! Say, won't you tell me ?"

" Ask papa when he comes," I returned, evasively.

I was silent with surprise.

" They're determined to know who Kriss Kringle is," added my husband ; then speaking aloud, he said—

" Come, dear ; I want to show you something up in the dining room."

I understood Mr. Smith, and arose up instantly, not so much as glancing towards the partly opened folding door.

We were hardly in the dining room before we heard the light patterning of feet, and low, smothered tittering on the stairway. Then all was still, and we descended to the parlors again, quite as much pleased to find they receive their many gifts on the never-to-be-forgotten Christmas morning !

Yes it is a pleasant fiction ; and if there be in it a leaven of wrong, it is indeed a small portion.

" But why won't you tell me, mamma ?" persisted my little interrogator. " Don't you know Kriss Kringle ?"

" I never saw him, dear," said I.

" Ask him when he comes home."

" I wish Krissy would bring me, Oh, such an elegant carriage and four horses, with a driver that could get down and go up again."

" If I see him, I'll tell him to bring you just such a nice carriage."

" And will he do it, mamma ?" The dear child clapped his hands together with delight.

" I guess so."

" I wish I could see him," he said more soberly and thoughtfully. And then, as if some new impression had crossed his mind he hastened down from the chair and went gliding from the room.

Half an hour afterwards, as I came into the nursery, I saw my three " olive branches," clustered together in a corner, holding grave counsel on some subject of importance ; at least to themselves. They became silent at my presence ; but soon began to talk aloud. I listened to a few words, but perceived nothing of particular concern ; then turned my thoughts away.

" Who is Kriss Kringle, papa ?" I heard my cherry-lipped boy asking of Mr. Smith, soon after he came home in the evening.

The answer I did not hear. Enough that the enquirer did not appear satisfied therewith.

At tea-time, the children were not in very good appetite, though in fine spirits.

As soon as the evening meal was over, Mr. Smith went out to buy presents for our little ones, while I took upon myself the task of getting them off early to bed.

A Christmas-tree had been obtained during the day, and it stood in one of the parlors, on a table. Into this parlor the good genius was to descend during the night, and hang on the branches of the tree, or leave upon the table, his gifts for the children. This was our arrangement. The merry elves ! What happy Christmas it was for them. Ever since, they have dated from the time when they found out who Kriss Kringle was.—It is all to no purpose that we pleasantly suggest the possibility of their having dreamed of what they allege to have occurred under their actual vision ; they have recorded in their memories, and refer to it as a veritable fact.

" Never mind, love ; Kriss will find his way here," was my answer to all objections.

" But how do you know, mother ? Have you sent him word ?"

" Oh, I know."

Thus I put aside their enquiries, and hurried them off to bed.

" Now go to sleep right quickly," said I, after they were snugly under their warm blankets and comforts; and to-morrow morning be up bright and early."

And so I left them to their peaceful slumbers.



MERCURY.

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THE PAIR OF SKATES : OR, BENEVOLENCE AND ITS REWARD.

" WELL, boys," said Mr. S., one cold Sabbath morn in December, as he gathered around him his class of five intelligent lads ; about ten years old, " I have something to tell you."

" What is it—what is it ?" said two or three at once. " I guess it is that penance story, which you promised to tell us."

" I shall tell you that story about re-

pentance by and by," said the teacher, " but that is not what I have to tell now—You recollect that Mr. B. told us of a boy

who staid at home and worked Independence Day, to get some money to help build a meeting-house, don't you ? Do you think he was happy that day, in denying himself the pleasure of the ride which his brothers and sisters had ?"

" Oh yes sir—yes sir."

" What do you think made him happy ?"

" Because he was doing good."

" Now boys, I am going to tell you how you can make yourselves happy by doing good, if you choose to."

" You know that last year we took up a

collection to purchase Bibles for seamen—

Those Bibles, which our money bought,

have done a great deal of good, and made

some poor sailors forsake their sins and

become Christians. We wish to give them

some more Bibles, and we are going to let

all the boys in the school have an opportunity of contributing something. I do not

wish you to ask parents for any money ;

let it be your own gift. You may have a

week to think of it, and to see if you can

find any way in which you can deny yourselves

of anything for the good of the sailors.

Each of you may give just what you

please ; but remember that if the gift is

not a cheerful, willing sacrifice, it will not

be an acceptable offering unto God."

The boys were all attention, while Mr. S.

related to them one or two illustrations of

the value of the Bible, and when he pro-

ceeded to mark the attendants of his class,

for the purpose of collecting the proposed contribu-

tion. A week passed rapidly away, and they were again in their accustomed places beside their teachers.

" This is contribution-day," said Mr. S.,

" have you forgotten it, boys ?"

" No sir," said one ; " nor I—" nor I,

repeated two others, each putting four-pence-halfpenny into his hand.

" This is contribution-day," said Mr. S.,

" have you forgotten it, boys ?"

" No sir," said Charles, hanging his

head ; " I have saved my money to go to a

sleigh-ride. My father belongs to the

Seamen's Friend Society, and he gives for me."

Just then George H. slipped a quar-

ter of a dollar unobserved into his teacher's

hand, while the beam of happiness on his

countenance showed that he gave it with a willing heart.

" Children are curious bodies," said Mr. Smith.

" I thought I heard some one in the

next room," I remarked, " while you were

out, and became really nervous for a while.

I heard the breathing of some one near me,

also ; but tried to argue myself into the be-

lief that it was only imagination."

Thus we conned over the little incident,

while we arranged the children's toys.

" I know who Kriss Kringle is ! I

KOSSUTH'S MOVEMENTS.
On Wednesday the great Hungarian was waited upon by a second deputation from Philadelphia, a delegation from Burlington, N. J., the officers of the New York Volunteers, the workmen of Bacon and Raven's piano forte manufactory with \$800, and the "Democratic Republican Committee," with an address dated at Tammany Hall. Kossuth made address to these several bodies in answer to addresses and resolutions of sympathy. His principal speech was that delivered to the Tammany Hall Committee, whose acquaintance he regretted he had not made at an earlier day.

Thursday evening Kossuth was announced to visit Dr. Beecher's church, Brooklyn. The fifth brigade of New York State Militia, under command of General Durvay, had been ordered out to receive him at the Fulton Ferry, on his arrival in Brooklyn, and escort him to the church in Orange street.

A number of ladies collected at the Irving House, on Friday, for the purpose of seeing Kossuth. Mr. Howard conducted them to a drawing-room, and then waited upon Kossuth to say that had called; but he refused to gratify their idle curiosity, and they were obliged to depart without seeing the "great Magyar." On the same day, a deputation of men employed in the printing press and saw manufactory of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. waited upon Kossuth, and gave him \$400; and also a deputation of Evangelical clergymen, who presented a long address flowing with sympathy. Mr. Horace H. Day, the great India rubber manufacturer, has presented \$250, (contributed by men in his employ) to the Hungarian cause, and the gift elicited a very complimentary letter from Governor Kossuth.

The lawyers of New York entertained Kossuth at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday night. As the entire proceeds accruing from the sale of tickets were to be paid over to the Hungarian fund, and as this was understood to be the last occasion on which the Hungarian orator was to make an elaborate address on public questions, much interest was manifested to hear him, and tickets sold with great readiness. Tripler Hall was handsomely decorated with flags and tri-colored festoons, and brilliantly illuminated with an almost innumerable number of gas burners. The galleries were "filled with a rich galaxy of female loveliness, dressed in bright winter colors, presenting a beautiful appearance." The Hon. Chief Justice Jones acted as President on the occasion, and in a brief address welcomed Kossuth. Edward Sanford, Esq., also addressed Kossuth, and in the name of the Bar, thanked him for what he had done in the cause of freedom. Kossuth replied at much length. His country's wrongs—"the eternal object of his feelings, his thoughts, his sorrows, and his hopes"—were, as usual, his theme.

On Saturday afternoon, Kossuth was received by, and made an address to the Ladies of New York at Tripler Hall.

Hon. George Bancroft and Rev. Dr. Tyng addressed the meeting, and then the great Hungarian made speech. He entreated the ladies to be watchful of the sympathies of their people, like the mother over the cradle of her beloved child; especially in regard to his fatherland, since from its chivalric regard for its women it had peculiar claims upon them. He alluded to his wife—her who for months and for months was hunted by his country's tyrants, like a noble deer, not having, for months, a moment's rest to repose her wearied head in safety, and no hope, no support, no protection but at the humble threshold of the hard-working people, as noble and generous as they are poor—and the audience rose and cheered most vehemently.

About half past 4 P. M. on Saturday afternoon, a deputation from Boston were introduced to the Magyar, in his private apartments at the Irving House, and were received with the utmost cordiality. After the ceremonies of introduction were over, a member of the deputation read an address embodying the views which the citizens of Boston entertained on the subject of the mission of the great Apostle of freedom. It concluded with an invitation to visit Boston to which M. Kossuth replied, that he would be happy to visit Boston, but he could not fix the exact day; however, if they would leave him their address, he would write to them, stating the time when he would be in a position to accept their proffered hospitality.

Governor Kossuth and Madame Kossuth, M. Pulzsky and Madame Pulzsky, and the suite of Kossuth, attended Niblo's Garden, on Saturday evening, where a benefit was given for the Hungarian cause.

On Sunday morning, M. Kossuth and suite attended divine service in the Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Waller street. The edifice was crowded throughout, and of course, all eyes were directed to the seat occupied by the Magyar and his suite. The Rev. Dr. Stalman delivered a very long and impressive sermon in the German language, to which Gov. Kossuth appeared to listen with the most marked attention.

On Sunday evening M. Kossuth and Madame Kossuth, Count Pulzsky, and some other members of the Magyar's suite, dined at the hospitable residence of Simeon Draper, Esq., where the evening was spent in the enjoyment of those quiet pleasures which characterize the domestic circle.

The receipts since Kossuth's arrival are said to be \$25,000; probably they are much larger.

Kossuth left on Monday for Washington. He arrived at Philadelphia Wednesday; in the interval keeping entirely secluded. To-day he will be in Baltimore, and on Monday in Washington.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—In addition to the numbers which have recently started for California, ten young men left Gardner last week for the land of gold, and the Bangor Mercury says further:—"We spoke yesterday of twenty-one young men leaving Brewer for California. Seventeen also left from the town of Corinth. About twenty are about starting from Bradford and as many from Kirkland. A large number from this city and vicinity are also going in February, and it is probable that before spring one thousand of the smartest young men of Penobscot county will be in California." It is a pity.

HUNGARY.—According to a late census the population of Hungary exceeds three and a half millions, more than two millions of whom are Protestants.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.
SENATE.—A resolution calling for the proceedings of a certain board of examiners of the army in Florida. Adopted.

A number of motions under the President's annual message were called up, and various petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

The bill granting right of way and land for a railroad from Brandon towards Montgomery was taken up and passed.

The senate then took up the special order, being the compromise resolution, and Mr. Foote resumed his speech. He spoke for upwards of two hours, and answered Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, most caustically.

Mr. Houston obtained the floor for a speech, but gave way to Mr. Rhett, who wished to reply to Mr. Foote. Mr. Rhett, however, gave way to a motion for adjournment.

While Mr. Foote was speaking and incidentally eulogizing Mr. Poindexter, of S. C., Mr. Butler rose and said he had just received intelligence of his death. This communication created immense sensation.

The House was not in session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.
SENATE.—The Senate commenced business half past twelve.

Mr. Foote's compromise resolution was then brought up, and Mr. Rhett spoke at length. Mr. Houston got the floor and the subject was postponed till Monday.

On motion of Mr. Butler the Senate went into a short executive session and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—Several petitions and reports were presented.

A resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to employ a clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Cass moved that so much of the President's Message as related to the Prometheus affair be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Adopted.

Mr. Hale's resolution, calling for information as to whether any violations of the law abolishing flogging in the Navy had occurred, was taken up, and amended so as to call for the particulars of the case of one Latimer, who was so punished, and thus adopted.

Mr. Pratt's resolution providing that Friday in each week, be set apart for the consideration of private bills, was adopted.

Mr. Foote's compromise resolution was taken up.

Mr. Houston spoke until the close of the session, when Mr. Clemens said he would speak to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—There was nothing of importance, with the exception of calling the yeas and nays on a motion to suspend the rules to appoint a Committee for the reception of Kossuth. As it required two thirds to suspend the rules, the motion failed by a vote of 112 to 58.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate Committee.

After some debate the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SENATE.—It was agreed that when the Senate adjourn it be until Friday next.

Mr. Shields notified the Senate of his intention to introduce a bill for a retired list of the Army.

Various committees reported, and business of no striking interest was transacted.

Mr. Mallory introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of establishing a naval depot at Key West. Adopted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order, Mr. Foote's compromise resolution.

Mr. Clemens having the floor, gave way to Mr. Cass, who spoke at some length in support of the resolution.

The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, after the opening business, went immediately into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making bounty land warrants assignable.

After some debate, the bill was referred to a Committee of five.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President, upon the Thrasher correspondence; also, a message stating that no information of a treaty between England, France and Spain, relative to Cuba, had been received.

Mr. Brooks moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to examine into the laws of dominion in Cuba, and see if they were proper matters for negotiation and treaty. The motion was carried.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, on contingent expenses.

The House then adjourned till Friday next.

THE TRAITOR GORGEY.—In answer to the question what has become of him, we gather from the Tribune. While Kossuth is the cynosure of all eyes and hearts in England and America, Gorsey drags on a lonely and monotonous existence at Klagenfurth, in Carinthia, a place of much resort by pensioned officers of the Austrian army. He sees little society, hardly a family seeking his acquaintance. He has plenty of money, the Austrian government furnishing this Hungary's Judas with 3000 florins and the Russian adding 60,000 silver rubles to this sum. He is rarely seen abroad, only walks out for the sake of his health, and is avoided by the common people.

On Sunday evening M. Kossuth and Madame Kossuth, Count Pulzsky, and some other members of the Magyar's suite, dined at the hospitable residence of Simeon Draper, Esq., where the evening was spent in the enjoyment of those quiet pleasures which characterize the domestic circle.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamers EUROPA, HERMANN and BALTIMORE have arrived at New York, bringing dates from Europe to Dec. 10th.

They bring the most important budget of European news that has been received within a long period.

FRANCE.—The affairs of France have at length reached a crisis, and the long-drawn coup d'etat has been made.

On Monday night, the 1st inst., President Louis Napoleon seized the reins of Government, dissolved the Assembly, declared Paris to be in a state of siege, arrested the leading opponents of his policy, and appealed to the people.

Preparations for this movement were perfected with consummate skill and secrecy, and everything was arranged before the Assembly or the public had the least idea of the President's intention.

An entire new Ministry was formed during the night.

At daylight, Tuesday morning, the President's Proclamation was found posted throughout the city, in which he ordered the dispersion of the Assembly and the restoration of universal suffrage. Also, proposing a new system of Government, and the instant election by the people and by the army of a President to hold office ten years, supported by a Council of State and by two Houses of Legislature, and that pending the election the Executive power shall remain in the hands of the President.

The President declares himself to have been forced into this measure, and it is ascertained that Chingarnier, L. A. Moret, Thiers and others of his opponents had decided to demand his arrest and imprisonment on the 2d inst., and that they were together, and in the very act of confirming this decision when they were themselves arrested and conveyed to Vincennes, whence they were next day removed to Hull.

The temporary hall which has been used for the Assembly, has been taken down by the Government, and whenever members attempted to meet officially, they have been ordered to disperse, and arrested if they refused.

More than two hundred having been arrested in all—many however being released in a few hours; but all the leaders of the opposition are imprisoned,—many members of assembly have given in their adhesion to the President—it is said as many as three hundred during the first day.

The success of the President's coup d'etat has been apparently complete. There had been partial attempts at resistance by the ultra republicans, but they had been repressed vigorously and successfully. In the departments the resistance to the movement was but partial, and as in the city of Paris, they were confined to the ultra republicans, they had also been vigorously repressed. There had not been that enthusiasm which the President anticipated, yet there has been an almost universal and tacit acquiescence. There were many who were opponents to the President, who preferred his plan to the alternative of anarchy or legitimacy, and so far, comparatively few have been found to sympathize with the Assembly. As a general thing, there is a disposition to admit that the President was forced, by the intrigues of the Assembly, to choose between the surrender of power and office and liberty, and the resolute course which he has adopted.

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Indian disturbances had occurred at Angels, arising out of an Indian game, called peacock. Eight Indians were killed by Americans and Californians, and a considerable number wounded.

By late advices from the Plains, there are about forty wagons still behind, which would be through in a few days. The mines continue as productive as ever.

Agriculturalists are busy in different parts of the State preparing the ground for next year's crops, which it is expected, will be more abundant than ever. In the South the vintage has fully commenced, and the vine growers are busily engaged in gathering the grapes and converting them into wine and brandy. The quantity manufactured will be immense.

The weather during the last three months has been like that of the Indian Summer. From all appearances the rainy season is as remote as ever, and many are of opinion that the coming winter will be similar to the last one.

Large numbers are daily leaving California, many being bound for the gold regions of Australia.

The papers are filled to overflowing with most glowing accounts of the gold mines near the city, and the discovery of new and extensive diggings.

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JAS. M. WILSON, member of the Lopez expedition, has been pardoned by the queen of Spain. The mother of this young man begged her way from one of the western states to Havana to solicit the pardon of her son from the governor general of Cuba. On her reaching Havana, the prisoners had sailed, and the governor general expressed his regret that the pardon was no longer in his power, but wrote a letter in his behalf to the queen's prime minister, and also to the Spanish minister, at Washington. She then repaired to Washington, and had an interview with the secretary of state and the Spanish minister.

The President, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished men, were on the ground nearly the whole time of the conflagration, and many of them rendered efficient aid by their exertions.

The library of Jefferson, one of the most celebrated in the country, and which was the most prominent attraction of the room, shared in the general ruin, not even a single volume being saved.

The smoke was so dense that persons who rushed in were unable to save anything, except some four or five portraits of the Presidents.

The entire library contained upwards of 60,000 volumes, the loss on which is over 125,000.

The books in an adjoining room, numbering over 20,000, including the Law Library, were saved.

The roof of the Library was wood, covered with cement, and cased over with copper. It has fallen in. A 27 inch wall separates the Library from the rest of the building, and was the means of staying the progress of the flames. The parapet wall has expanded, so as to render its removal necessary.

At one time it was feared that the domes as well as the roof of both houses would catch fire. Water had to be conveyed into the capitol from basins in the grounds, there being no reservoirs in the buildings. An engine was shortly introduced into the rotunda, and did good service. The floor of the rotunda, and all the main passage ways were afoul with water, and strewn with old carpets, hose and rubbish. The roof fell in at half-past 11.

The Senate Chamber, Representatives' Hall, and Supreme Court Room, remain undisturbed. All the valuable papers were removed from the Senate Chamber, but have since been replaced.

About a dozen watchmen were stationed about the buildings, and it is thought that they had attended to their duties the flames might have been put out before serious damage was done.

The fire is said to have caught through a defective flue, or gas pipe, or to have been the work of an incendiary.

Nothing is destroyed but the wing containing the library. The external appearance of the building is unchanged, save the blackened windows of the library portico.

Among the few articles saved from the flames, is the original Declaration of Independence.

To CURE NOSE BLEEDING.—Roll up a piece of paper and press it up under the upper lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases, and have only seen it fail on one occasion.—*Scientific American*.

Last Saturday was the shortest day of the year 1851.

The drawing of the American Art Union is postponed to the 31st.

KOSSUTH'S name is pronounced Kos-

The following account of the ancient Port of Syria, and its present remains, is furnished by the correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.
Syracuse was founded 730 B. C. and was, in its day, an ancient London. It was twenty-two miles in circumference, surrounded by a triple wall, studded with towers and casements, and contained within its compass four separate divisions or cities united into one, viz.: *Eretria*, *Tyche Neapolis* and *Ortygia*; of these four cities that of *Ortygia* alone now remains; it is about three miles in circumference, containing 14,000 inhabitants. In the south of her glory, Syracuse maintained in constant pay an army of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, besides a fleet of 400 sail. She did not shrink from contending against all the power of Carthage and Rome, and is said to have repelled forces of 2,000,000 soldiers and 200,000 men. Of all this power and magnificence scarcely any trace remains. The monuments and temples of the city are in ruins, and nothing but desolation salutes the eye. The spot is still shown where the house of Alcibiades stood, and a tower from which he is said to have fired to burn the galley with the burning glasses; also a remarkable cavern cut in the rock, called the "Ear of Dionysius" fashioned in the form of a human ear, 27 feet in width, 72 in height and 210 in depth. In this cavern the tyrant Dionysius confined his prisoners, and stationed at its mouth a sentinel, who could hear even the whispers of the prisoners, and whose duty it was to report them to his master. The echoes of this cavern are very loud; even the tearing of a piece of paper occasions a great noise. According to a Sicilian author, an eminent musician composed a cantus for two voices, which when sung within the cavern, appeared to be performed by four.

The sun is said never to have been obscured one whole day at Syracuse.
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
—ARRIVED.—

SATURDAY, Dec. 20.—Ship *Wm. Lee*, *Lee*, from New York.

SUNDAY, Dec. 21.—Frigate *Macon*, *Watkins*, Savannah for Boston.

Sch. Mary, Chase, Virginia, a Market; Melinda, Armington, Pictou for N. York.

PB. W. J. Johnson, Smith, A. Cruise.

Frigate *Wm. Bainbridge*, Brig. *Hovey*, Swasey, from Philadelphia.

Schooner *Wm. Bainbridge*, Frig. *Hovey*, *Watkins*.

Brig *Spurn*, 327,630 do Whale, 3,892 075 lbs. bone.

Bronx, 1000 U. S. from January 1 to date, 98,624 lbs. Spurn, 327,630 do Whale, 3,892 075 lbs. bone.

BRITISH MAIL.—About thirty vessels sailed this morning, having been detained by head winds.

MONDAY, Dec. 22.—Port Rico, Britt, Bath F. River; Amathist, Oliver, Ellsworth for N. Haven.

Steamer Pelican, Hoxsey, Ortington for N. York.

Sch. Larka, Hoxsey, Ortington for N. York; Amanda, Hale, Machias for do; Rio Grande, Hick, Rockland for do; Maribelle, Tuttle, Thomaston for do; Fellowship, Murry, Newcastle for Black Rock; Nick, Hinks, Bangor for N. Haven; Amanda, Rose, Buckport for Bridgport; T. G. Hodgeson, Kittery Point for Prov.; Framus, Ames, Buckport for do; A. Packet, Waukegan, Ill., for do; Wm. H. Peek, Wm. H. Peek, Boston for do; South Shore, Madlock, Boston for Washington; Missouri, Woodbury, Gloucester for Virginia; Kennebunk, Eldridge, Bath Finch & Engs; Elmer, Parks, Provincetown for N. York; Mary Jane, Fitzgerald, Nantucket for do; Granite State, Hollett, Boston for do; Cordelia, Franklin for do; Mary Hall, Chace, do for do; Red Beach, Worcester, Eastport for do.

TUESDAY, Dec. 23.—Schr. Orront, Conley, for Prov.; Henry Gibbs, Cushman, N. Bedford for do; York, Pa. for do; Union, Bangs, Prov. for Baltimore; Moses Clegg, Prov. for Phil.

Sip Roger Williams, Rhode, Prov. for N. York.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25.—Schr. Martha Stewart, Lockwood, from N. York, wrecking, having in company the ship *Enterprise*, of (Calais) fm Norfolk, she having been ashore at Long Island.

FRIDAY, Dec. 26.—Shoeps Henry Castoff, Carr, Warren for N. York; Geo. Washington, Smith, New Bedford for Norwich; Joe C. Griggs, Gavit, New York for Providence. The following schrs sailed—Moses Brown, Union, Sarah, Paugasset, Henry Gibbs, Rio Grande, Maribelle, Sarah Jane, Ellen Merriman, Minnie—Sip Triumph, Velocity, Roger Williams.

MEMORANDA.

Arr at Honolulu, Oct. 1st, from Arctic Ocean, ship Helen Aurora, Fales, 199 wh., 600 sp.

Arr at Wilmington N.C., 18th, bark Saratoga, big, fm Boston.

Bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner, left this port on the 24th last, at 3 p. m., and anchored at Havana 9th inst., so as to be on the 25th ready for do; Sarah, Perry, do for do; Union, Bangs, Prov. for Baltimore; Moses Clegg, do for Phil.

Arr at Matanzas 15th, brig Canfield, Melville, fm this port, via Havana.

Arr from Wilmington N.C., 15th, brig Ellen Hayden, for Matanzas.

Arr for Havana 13th, brig Amawon, Almy, for Matanzas.

West for Havana, with 3000 sks. of gun, Davison, Arr at Matanzas 15th, brig Canfield, Melville, fm this port, via Havana.

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BLISS' JENNY LIND



HOT AIR COOKING RANGE.

THIS RANGE, manufactured and offered to the public at wholesale and retail by the subscriber, is counted the most desirable ever brought into this or any other market; possessing as it does, qualities heretofore unobtained for compactness, convenience, economy and neatness. The *Jenny Lind* is justly celebrated as the Range; it is calculated for fire-places of every size and with the smallest quantity of Coal that will ignite, one may cook a dinner either for one, or for a regiment, so admirably are the parts of the invention adjusted to each several use. Faults have been found in such ranges in the past in the *Jenny Lind* excluded; and so well known are the merits embraced in this unique design, that it will in all probability, shortly be the only saleable article in the market. With those who have tested its worth, it stands A 1, and those who have for years suffered the inconvenience and annoyance of having their bread baked to a crisp on one side with an equal portion of dough on the other, (as it too often comes out of the "improved" Ranges and Stoves here-tofore sold) will do well to call at No. 117 Thames street and order one of the beautiful Ranges manufactured by the subscriber, who pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their Commission.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,
Oct. 18, 1851.—*th.*

Newton Brothers'

FALL SUPPLY OF CHOICE & FRESH

GROCERIES,

Just received per slop Kienzli, from New York, consisting of the following Goods:—

PROVISIONS, &c.

600 BARRELS Superfine and Extra Flour; 15 flocks Lard; 97 boxes Chesse; 20 boxes Herring; 250 bags Fine Salt; 2 cases Ground Table Salt; 5 cases prime Rice; 25 boxes Salterous; 240 bags Extra Flour; 40 bags extra Graham Flour; 100 bags new Buckwheat; 25 blbs. Pilot Bread and Crackers; 10 boxes Hocker's Farina.

SUGAR & COFFEE,

86 BOXES brown Havana Sugar; 20 blbs. crushed Sugar; 10 blbs. ground Sugar; 25 blbs. refined Sugar; 5 boxes Long Sugar; 15 bags Mocha Coffee; 30 packets Old Java Coffee; 25 bags Rio Coffee; 20 bags Laguna Coffee; 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee; 35 boxes Ground Coffee.

FOREIGN FRUIT, &c.

50 BOXES new bunch Raisins; 25 quarter boxes new Raisins; 10 cases Currants; 20 bags Peanuts; 5 boxes Citron; 25 Ground Spices; 5 cases prime Nutsmegs.

MUSTARD, OLIVE OIL, &c.

25 BOXES Durham Mustard; 15 baskets Olive Oil; 5 cases English Pickles; 20 boxes Pepper Sauce; 15 boxes Chocolate and Cocoons; 10 cases Macaroni and Vermicelli.

SOAP, STARCH, &c.

75 BOXES Extra and No. 1 Soap; 20 boxes Scented and Fancy Soap; 10 boxes Castle Soap; 5 boxes Lighorn Soap; 25 boxes Pearl Starch; 2 cases Indigo; 10 boxes Judd's Patent Candles; 20 boxes Adamantine Candles.

TOBACCO & SNUFF,

20 BOXES Tobacco; 10 blbs. Smoking Tobacco; 5 boxes Snuffing Tobacco; 10 cases Chewing Tobacco; 20 Jars Macque Snuff; 6 blbs. Scotch Snuff; 50 boxes Pipes; 30 thousand and Sugars.—ALSO, a great variety of fine Groceries and other articles, all of which are offered for sale at very low prices.

IN STORE.—A large stock of Fresh Black and Green Tea, Fine Old Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.

OCT. 18.

MOST BEAUTIFUL STOVES!

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished his Stock of Stoves, is prepared to furnish all who are in want of such fixtures with new and beautiful Parlor and Office stove of all sizes. His store is supplied with all the desirable styles, of open, air tight, and cylinder stoves, great, and small, from the highly ornamental MC GOWAN'S, to the simple ALABAMA COOK STOVE.

Besides these, he calls particular attention to the Old Bay State Stove, the unequalled old Bay State introduced by him three years ago, and acknowledged to be the best cook stove out; the Victor Coal Stove, which turns out any quantity of heat and burns little fuel—the May Flower, like its name, a beauty of the first water, the unpretending but most useful Kitchen Companion, the Perfect Union, the Republic and the Empire State—all are good, economical and cheap—dog cheap for cash. Every article sold at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction or the full refund.

OCT. 18.—*th.*

WM. H. BLISS.

PINE OIL & FLUID

L A M P S .

B. H. TISDALE & SON,

133 THAMES STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED their Fall and Winter stock of Lamps, comprising the best assortments offered in this place. Marble, Gilt, and Bronze Standards, with and without Globes. Some new and splendid patterns of glass Lamps, Bracket, Mantel and Table Lamps, Girandoles, and every variety of hand Lamps—a splendid article of Night Lamp for 25 cents.

Oil Lamps of every description altered, Canes, Wicks for Fluid and Solar Lamps, Campens and Fluid Chimneys, and every article requisite to a full and perfect stock.

Campens Lamps of the newest patterns, giving the greatest light, for sale low. Fresh Campens, Pine Oil and Patent Fluid, for sale at all times, in any quantity, and warranted first quality.

(Oct. 18.)

PREMIUM STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store, No. 75, Thames Street, formerly occupied by P. Sloane as a Barber's shop, would inform his friends and the public that he intends keeping an assortment of Stoves, which he will sell at a fair price and warrant to give satisfaction or the money returned.

He would call particular attention to his ROGER WILLIAMS Stoves (the first introduced into Newport), which took the first premium at the Fair. He also has his own Stoves; also the Water Caves improvement of the BAY STATE.

He intends carrying on the business of a tin-plate and sheet iron worker, and will pay particular attention to mending and jobbing. A share of patronage solicited.

NOV. 1.—*th.* RICHARD F. WILLIAMS.

FLOUR.

100 BBLs Choice Family Flour, 25 half bbls do do do Just received and for sale by

BARBER & BOONE,

Nos. 4 and 6 South side, Market Square.

May 31.

MORSE'S Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, 1-2 gross just dried from the Proprietors and for sale by C. G. C. HAZARD.

NOV. 21. Next door North Post Office.

Spirits Turpentine.

21 BBLS, first quality, for sale by G. BOWEN & CO.

April 21.

JAMES W. LYON,
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH
No. 226, THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Fountains, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pipe Block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in hand, with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson River Percha Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha pipe, and sheet do.; this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalies, it is entirely tasteless, does not affect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by force. The sheet may be applied to any part of the pipe, and will be as strong as the pipe itself.

All orders attended to with promptness and despatch, and all work *Warranted*.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited, and all orders thankfully and faithfully attended to.

FRANCIS STANHOPE,
N. B. Reporting attended to with despatch.
Oct. 25.—6m.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HENRY J. HUDSON,

late of Newport, mariner, deceased, give notice that they will meet at the office of David G. Cook, in Thanes street, in Newport, on the third Mondays in January, March and May next, at 9 o'clock, P. M., to decide on such claims as may be presented to them against said estate, which is represented insolvent, and six months from the 17th November instant, is allowed to said Court for the creditors to prove their claims.

WILLIAM STEVENS,
ADAM C. COZZENS, { Com'r's.
N. M. CHAFFEE, { Com'r's.
Sept. 13.—tf.

CLOTHING.

OREGON CLOTHING STORE,

REPLENISHED with a large and complete

assortment of fashionable READY MADE

CLOTHING, consisting of

COATS.

of the latest styles, made from German and French broad cloths, also Satinet, Tweed and Kentucky Jean Coats and Sack Coats.

PANTS,

of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, striped and plaid Doekins, black, blue and dark mixed Satinets, Vermont cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds &c.

VESTS,

of plain black Satin, figured do., Italian cloths, Valencia, and a great variety of other styles.

JACKETS,

of black broad cloth, blue Satinet, mixed do., green jack jackets, blue plaid do. &c.

BOYS CLOTHING,

consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jackets and Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, under Shirts and Drawers.

PIECE GOODS,

of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, strip'd and plain cassimere, bls, blue and mixed satinet, tweed cloth and cloth for Boys Cloths, red and blue flannel, plain and striped shirtings cotton cloth, prints &c., by the yard or piece.

HATS & CAPS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

TRUNKS, VALICES, AND CARPET BAGS, of a good assortment which may always be found at this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.

MATTRASSES, OIL CLOTHING, SCU WESTERS & C.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the OREGON CLOTHING STORE,

CORNER OF THAMES AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

May 3, 1851.

J. CIRD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being aware that a report has gone abroad, that the first class hotels in this City, have advanced their prices to Two Dollars and Fifty cents per day, wish to inform the public, that the terms of

CLINTON HOTEL.

will remain as usual, at the lowest prices.

WILLIAM B. COOK,

Passengers leaving Newport at 8.30 a. m. by steamer Perry, will take the 11 a. m. train at Providence, and arrive in Boston at 12.45 p. m.

Passenger's leaving Providence by Train and Ferry, will take the steamer Perry at Providence at 1.15 p. m., and arrive at Newport at 3 p. m.

Passenger's and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

NEWPORT & WORCESTER, via PROV. & BOSTON Railroad.

Passengers leaving Newport at 8.30 a. m. by steamer Perry, will take the 11 a. m. train at Providence, and arrive in Boston at 12.45 p. m.

Passenger's leaving Providence by Train and Ferry, will take the steamer Perry at Providence at 1.15 p. m., and arrive at Newport at 3 p. m.

Passenger's and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

APRIL 5, 1851.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain Baynes, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday, Friday evenings on the arrival of the steamship train from Boston for New York, via Newport, leaving Newport at 8 o'clock morning, and arrive in New York at about 6 o'clock next morning.—Return.

Passenger's and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

APRIL 27, 1851.

Passenger's leaving Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as above, for New York, via Newport, leaving here at about 8 o'clock, and arrive at 3 p. m.

Passenger's and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

APRIL 27, 1851.

Passenger's leaving Fall River every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday as above, for New York, via Newport, leaving here at about 8 o'clock, and arrive at 3 p. m.

Passenger's and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

APRIL 27, 1851.

Passenger's leaving Fall River every Sunday, for New York, via Newport, leaving here at about 8 o'clock, and arrive at 3 p. m.

Passenger's and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

APRIL 27, 1851.

Passenger's leaving Fall River every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday as above, for New York, via Newport, leaving here at about 8 o'clock, and arrive at 3 p. m.

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